NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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HERALD-NO. 46 FLEET STREET. Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received and lorwarded on the same terms as in New York.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

Irving place.—PAUSI, at 1:30 P. M. Mile, Heilbron, Miss THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 516 Broadway. -VARIETY, at S.P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between I wenty-first and Twenty-second arreers.—GLIDED AGE, at 5 P. M. Mr. John T. Raymond. Matthee at 2 F. M.

corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.— CONNIE SOOGAH, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. Matthee at 1:30 P. M. WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway.-PARTNERS FOR LIFE, at 3 P. M. Mr. H
J. Nontague. Mathoes at 2 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street.-DR, WESPE'S COMEDY, at 8 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Broadway, between Prince and Housson streets.—THE DELUGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. The Kiraify Family. Matines at 2 P. M.

PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE.

THE SCHOOL, FOR SCANDAL, at 1:00 P. M. THE HANGING OF THE CRANE and THE ORLIC, at 8 P. M. Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett, Louis James, Charles Pisher.

BOBINSON HALL,
Fixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. —
VARIETY, at S.P. M. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, West Twenty-third street, near sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at S P. M. Dan Bryant Maunee at 2

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 585 Broadway. - VARIETY, at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
SHR STOOPS TO CONQUER, at 2 P. M. ROSEDALE,
at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack. No. 201 Bowery. -VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth stree MINSTRELSY, at S.P. M. Matinee at P. M. AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth
succts.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

COLOSSEUM, Broadway, corner of Thirty-fifth street.—PARIS BY NIGHT, at 2:30 P. M. and 7:45 P. M. WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street—A FLASH OF
LIGHTNING, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4:20 P. M.; and at 8
P. M.; closes at 10:20 P. M. Mr. E. L. Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 626 Broadway. - VARIETY, at 8 P. M.: closes at 10:45
P. M. Maunee at 2 P. M. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—LA PILLE DE
MADAME ANGOT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mile.
Aimee, Mile. Minelly. Matinee at 2 P. M.

Eighth avenue and Porty-ninth street.-At ? P. M. and

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, October 10, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY. - The market was active and lower. Stocks declined without an exceptional instance. Gold was steady at 110 a 110g.

Mr. JAMES PARTON lectured last night, before the Liberal Club, upon "Our Scandalous Politics." It would have been more appropriate had it been delivered before Tammany Hall.

THE STATE SCULLING RACE was yesterday won by John Biglin, over James Ten Eyck, in the excellent time of three miles in twentythree minutes. We give the full history of this exciting race.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH PRAYER MEETING last evening was made more interesting by the presence of Mr. Beecher, whose address to the members upon their religious duties and the differences of the clergy and the laity is published elsewhere.

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES, who, a few years ago, fell in defence of the Papal power, yesterday received religious commemoration in the Roman Catholic churches of New York. The sermon of Rev. Father Preston is recapitulated to-day.

AN ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM-If five hundred men and boys, in the course of an hour, at a primary election, can cast five thousand votes, how much can they do if allowed a free course in a regular election working all day on the State, city and county tickets?

BIRMARCE'S ORGAN IN BERLIN announces that the matter of Count Von Arnim's arrest is not connected with politics, but is simply a matter of criminal prosecution with which neither the Foreign Office nor the German Chancellor have any concern. What, then, has the ex-Ambassador done?

FROM THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION comes news that the insurrectionary movement has ssumed very alarming proportions at Buenos yres and that a battle was imminent beween the rebel force and the troops of the ate. Citizens continued to flee from the one of disturbance in great numbers. The city of Montevideo was filled with the a fagees.

THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE CONVENgrow of Chicago met the other day, and after seceiving reports, which showed an increased membership, approved an address to Archbishop Manning expressive of the gratitude of Americans for the energy he has shown in the cause in England. There certainly can be no nobler, no more important mission than that of true temperance, for our criminal reports show that nearly all crimes are the result of excessive use of rum. But for the abuse of whiskey we might dispense with almost half of our nolice.

The Tammany Convention.

The Convention to place candidates in nomination on the part of Tammany Hall will ssemble this evening. The two offices that are most important are the Mayoralty and Registership. One would reasonably suppose that in nominating a candidate for an office so important as the Mayoralty there would be sarnest competition and care in the selection of representative men. But the Convention is a mere form. It is an emasculated body. It simply meets to record the will of two persons. The imperial power has acted, and these delegates only hasten to record its will. It is only representative so far as it represents the ambition or the purposes of John Kelly and John Morrissey. Mr. Wickham will be nominated for Mayor. Mr. Wickham is a pleasant gentleman, handsome, manly, with clear blue eye and Saxon complexion, and would fill the office acceptably. Mr. Wickham represents nothing. He is only an expression of John Kelly's friendship. So far as the possession of any actual power is concerned we might as well have for a candidate a wax figure of one of Artemus Ward's apostles. For Register Jimmy Haves will be nominated. This office is one of the most lucrative under the American government. Its revenues have been estimated at from seventy-five thousand to a hundred and wenty-five thousand dollars a year. It is now held by General Franz Sigel, who came here from Baltimore to accept it. General Sigel has made a good officer—that is to say, he has drawn the money regularly and salted it down, let us hope, for rainy weather. There was some fitness in his nomination, for he is a German and a soldier, and a popular hero in the German mind. It would certainly seem that the wisdom which prompted the selection of Sigel would indicate the nomination of a man of his type to succeed him. But for this office we are to have Jimmy Hayes. Jimmy Hayes is a rich man and does not need the office. He will be nominated solely because he has transferred to John Morrissey the affection he showed for years to William M. Tweed. This, then, is the fruit of "reformed Tam-

many Hall." This new, purified, holy dispensation, which was to have regenerated the democracy in the city, and by that means carried the State, and so insured success for the party in the Presidential year. only proves upon the first practical test to be another form of Tweedism. The great Tammany chief is in exile. He has found his St. Helena on Blackwell's Island; his glory has passed away; his diamonds have lost their splendor or glitter on alien bosoms. The tiger head no longer glares from the banners of the Americus Chub. The Blossom Club has failed: the summer halls of Greenwich no longer echo to the tramp of his followers. His friends are as widely scattered as the marshals of Bonaparte after Waterloo; but his spirit lives in Tammany, just as the spirit of Napoleon hved in the reign of Louis Philippe, and it would not surprise us to see his long projected statue erected on Tweed plaza. just as Louis Philippe erected the statue of his great predecessor on the top of the Column Vendôme. We do not know how far Mr. Wickham may represent the personal wishes of the departed leader so far as the Mayoralty is concerned. It is possible that there are many other democrats who would be far more acceptable to Tweed, for Mr. Wickham was a professional reformer. But the principle which inspires his nomination is the principle which Tweed engrafted on the gospels of Tammany-namely, that office first belongs to one's self, and then to one's cronies, relatives and bosom friends.

This is a beautiful principle and makes our offices harmonious groups, and gives the City Hall that same air of affection and kinship and friendliness which we saw when Sweeny wedlock reigned with him; which we see in Washington, where a President celebrates his domestic affections by messages to the Senate nominating his relatives to office; which we see in the Mayor's office now, during the reign of the fond and fondling Havemeyer. In private station nothing is more grateful than these affectionate dealings between man and man. But the mistake is that offices are for the good of the people, for the discipline and efficiency of the party, and our ruling men have no more right to distribute offices among their friends in requital of friendly offices than they have to aistribute the bonds in the Treasury. What is more, this is the general feeling among the masses of the party. The people who vote for Tammany nominations—the rank and file; the sturdy Irishman of the east side; the patient. thrifty German, who cares only for good government and prosperous times—these know well the motives that dictate the nomination of a rich man like Jimmy Hayes to the lucrative office of Register. They know there can be but one motive. They know that it is a motive like those that governed Tweed, and which led to his rank and ephemeral greatness, only to end in his fearful and appalling catastrophe. So compact is the Tammany organization and so rigid is the control of the party over the masses that Mr. Kelly may do these things; but how long can he do them? He is a strong man now. He is a leader, Grand Sachem, chief of the Ring, boss, whatever title, or all the titles; but is he more so than Tweed was in 1870, when he was master of the revenues and property of this city; when he aspired to succeed Mr. Tilden in the national councils of the democracy; when he was the partner of Gould and Fisk in Erie, and when, flushed and arrogant with power in this metropolis, he looked proudly upon the transfer of his authority to Washington, and aimed to rule and rob a great nation as he ruled and robbed a

The leaders of Tammany in bygone days now and then shoved a bosom friend quietly into place. They did it silently and under cover as a thing that should not be done. Tweed and his ring made it a system, and this system Kelly and Morrissey follow with craven acquiescence. They sacrifice the party to their friendships. Tammany might have led the way to a victory for the democratic party in the State and the nation. As it weak candidates are nominated. Mr. Tilden's canvass will be weakened and not strengthened; instead of Tammany helping to carry Mr. Tilden, Mr. Tilden will be compelled to carry Tammany, and, for in the happy family by his humane withthe sake of the valgar, selfish and meretricions

triumph in New York, for the sake of gratifying the vanity of Kelly and adding to the large gains of Morrissey and Jimmy Hayes, all the splendid results that are within the grasp of the democracy will be imperilled. There are a hundred men whose nominations to either of these offices would honor the party and the metropolis. A. T. Stewart, William Butler Duncan, John K. Hackett, William Cullen Bryant, Royal Phelps Charles A. Dana, William B. Astor, Manton Marble, Charles O'Conor, Oswald Ottendorfer, General McClellan, August Belmont, are among the men who could with propriety have been chosen. The canvass is rich with opportunities for selection. Some representative Irishman or German could have een named for Register. We do not mean a political huckster who trades in his birthright as a means of political advancement, who would buy or sell it for a mess of pottage : but some citizen of eminence and probity, whose selection would be accepted as a compliment by the whole German and Irish community, and not merely as a compliment, but as an moouragement to their citizenship and pattriotism. This is what Tammany could do were its leaders wise. But we see no wisdom, only selfishness, personal advancement, a dis-regard of the will of the people, the submerging of a great party and its hopes in the perso nal ambition of a clique of leaders. Tweed s in prison, but his dynasty is in power. Tweed is dead, but long live Tweedism. It is to celebrate this sentiment that the Tammany Convention will meet this evening.

What Does It Mean! A large part of the sessions of the Episcopal General Convention for the last two days have been occupied in discussing one single rule of order comprised within three lines. The uninitiated could not comprehend the vast importance of the rule as the majority of the Convention seemed to see it and hance it was by many persons looked upon as a useless discussion. Not so, however. It was the inauguration of a policy or a principle hitherto almost unknown in the Episcopal Church. The rule, as adopted, makes it obligatory on the Convention to go into secret session whenever any personal matter shall come up for discussion. It takes out of the hands of the two-thirds the right to say whether they will shut their doors or not, and leaves them no discretion but to do so. The rule is not only contrary to the genius of republicanism. but is opposed to the practice of deliberative bodies, civic or ecclesiastical, and in the hands of demagogues may be made to work infinite mischief to the Church and to indivi-

But a despatch from Chicago throws some light on this discussion when read in connec tion with it and with the usages of the Protes tant Episcopal Church in the selection of bishops. While a diocese may choose its own chief shepherd, the theory of the Episcopal Church gives the House of Bishops and House of Clerical and Lay Deputies the constitutional right to accept or reject him. This right has been rarely exercised, but the sharp contest now going on in the Church between ritualists on the one hand and radicals on the other has made each party suspicious of the other, and every candidate for episcopal honors must stand the ordeal of a cross fire from the guns of both parties. His qualifications and his personal character will be tried as by fire, and if he escapes he is fortunate indeed, in the present temper of the Church. Dr. Seymour, of this city, lately elected Bishop of Illinois, has now, it appears, become inimical to the low churchmen of that diocese because of his known ritualistic tendencies, and petitions to this Convention are in circulation against his confirmation. Is this rule 17 designed for his special benefit? Or is it designed as a "gag" on the freedom of speech and of the press? What does it med, and all his relatives by blood and mean? And why did the Convention yester- without our permission no day refuse the act of common justice to him, or to any other candidate, of access to full reports of discussions on their personal character, whereby they might be able to defend themselves against their opponents? There are about fifteen bishops to be chosen or confirmed by the present Convention, and yet not one of them, under this rule, unless he is a member also, will be able to know what is said, either good or evil, about him. The Convention has just said that it loves darkness rather than light, secrecy rather than publicity, for its utterances. Far better that all its sessions should be open to the public then that that which is spoken in the ear in closets should be subsequently proclaimed upon the housetops to the ultimate confusion of those who now desire the secrecy of the Star Chamber in their deliberations.

WE PRINT To-DAY some further discussions upon the Louisiana question in reference to the letters of Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Charles O'Conor.

ANDREW JOHNSON. - Ex-President Johnson has made a statement to the effect that whoever understands him as in any way favoring the repudiation of our national obligations. or of anything that may be said to resemble repudiation, does him an injustice. This explanation was hardly necessary, although we asten to give the ex-President the benefit of his declaration. Mr. Johnson made many mistakes when President, notably in his failure to comprehend the temper of the party which elected him and of the country which that party ruled. This brought him to the verge of impeachment. But no one has ever seriously questioned the absolute integrity of the man, his devotion to duty, his belief in the Union and the constitution, his pride in the United States and his anxiety that its credit should be unsullied by even the suspicion of repudiation.

FORMERLY Boys were taught to become sailors in the hard school of good old Robinson Crusoe, who has made more sailors than the English navy ever impressed. The narration in our columns to-day of the advantages on board of the new school ship at this port will be read with interest by landsmen as well as seamen. The terms upon which admission can be had to the tuition on board of the St. Mars are fully detailed in our report.

A VOTE OF THANKS TO GENERAL BUTLER IS due from the good old Puritan republicans of Massachusetts in consideration of the trouble avoided and the peace and harmony secured

The War in the East.

The rumor that war has been declared between China and Japan, which comes to us from London, may be untrue; but there have been so many disagreements between these two countries that an outbreak at any time would not surprise us. The Formosa question has never been actually settled. China and Japan, in the cant of modern diplomacy, are about entering "into the family of civilized nations;" and as the elementary duty of civilization is to fight we can understand why there should be a war. The Oriental mind is peculiarly subtle and imitative; and, since war eems to be the aim and end of modern civilization, what more natural than that they should go to war?

We could better understand the threatened war between these countries if we knew how far their policy was influenced by the diplomacy of Europe, and especially of England and Russia. If we recall the progress of the Indian power in Asia, we remember that whenever England found it necessary to advance her power she tostered a quarrel between two of the local princes and then "took sides." A curious illustration of this habit is seen in the just published correspondence between Palmerston and Henry Bulwer, when Bulwer was English Minister in Madrid, at the time of the Spanish marriages. Lord Palmerston intimated to Bulwer that if no better way offered of preventing the marriage of Montpensier with the sister of the Queen of Spain then an insurrection might be of value. In other words, the English Minister was perfectly willing to see disorder in Spain to serve the purposes of English ambition. There can be no sincere war in the East, and especially between countries that have so many el ments of accord and so few points of discord as China and Japan, unless it is stimulated by the policy of England, Russia or France.

It would be a pitiful sight to see countries as interesting and civilized as China and Japan busy cutting each other's throats merely to serve the ambition of European Powers. We have never entirely comprehended the civilization of China and Japan We have evidences every day of a higher art, a more exquisite finish in mechanics, further advancement in agriculture and the science of living, and more general education in these countries than we have yet found in America The deeper we go into the Oriental times, and especially their literature and theology, the more we see our dependence upon the East. Our very nursery gods are seen to come from Persia and China. Max Müller showed the other day that Dick Whittington and his cat were Eastern phantoms, and that the bells which rung for his return were most likely the bells of Ispahan, and not of London. These people are not warlike, and there can be only one result of a war, to make easy the advent

of European power and ambition. In this question the United States canno be really a neutral. We are more closely identified with the East than any of the European Powers-the East so far as China and Japan are concerned. We are their neighbors, for between us rolls a sea that may be crossed in a short time. The commercial relations between our Pacific coast and the East are growing more and more Thousands of Orientals come to our shores, and the number increases. In a few years we shall have a large body of Chinamen and Japanese as our fellow citizens. Thus far the barriers of race and sentiment have prevented any amalgamation of nationality or citizenship; but in time these must pass away, as they have vanished with the negro. America already possesses a vast and national influence in China and Japan. If our diplomacy had been enterprising and wise, if instead of barren adventures in Alaska and St. Domingo it had been steadily directed toward the East, we should now place. It would be better for civilization if this should be so, and if America were powerful enough to protect China and Japan from

European intervention. This whole problem of American influence in the East is one of transcendent importance. It grows from day to day. If Burlingame had lived he might have shaped a career in China as marked as that of Hastings in India. If we had sent a minister to China worthy to succeed him this influence might have been retained. As it is, our power in the East has been neglected, and our natural, legitimate and much needed influence upon China and Japan has been usurped by European nations, who have no purpose but ambition, aggrandizement and the greed of empire.

Some people pretend not to like historical

parallels. They say they are deceptive. Men of undoubted capacity and judgment-with fine critical perceptions, too-will tell you that when Plutarch runs an accurate parallel between an irrepressible Greek and an insupportable Roman, that it is all vanity, moon shine, mockery—that it depends, in short, on the state of Plutarch's mind, and not on the state of the facts. This is the very midsummer madness of historical criticism and cannot deeply or permanently affect literature ; and personal parallels of the great figures in the history of a famous age will charm and instruct the future as they have the past. One of the most striking parallels ever known will be discovered by the future writer of the history of own time between Mr. Henry Bergh, of the Society for the Prevention, &c., and Mr. Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of the city accounts. Not merely that they are equally handsome, open, amiable, jolly and approachable persons; their similarity to one another is far deeper than the vulgar one of a handsome person and a festive manner; for, in fact, they are not alike in person and neither o them is handsome. But they are alike in soul-as like as if one soul had been divided between them-and there are people who hold that the quantity which each possesses is not inconsistent with the possibility that such a division really occurred when the souls were served out. They are both stern and uncompromising men-hard, harsh and inflexible in the line of what they suppose to be duty-and each equally ridiculous in misconception of what really is the duty of a man in such circumstances. Green believes that it is his duty to economize the city funds, and he frequently causes the city should take warning by the fires which in an expenditure of a thousand dollars in order that uninsured capital are so frequent. New

his duty to prevent cruelty to dumb animals, and his injudicious pursuit of his notion has resulted in making whole sections of the pop-ulation the secret and sworn enemies of dumb animals; for they confound the animals, somehow, with Bergh himself, and take a constant satisfaction in "giving it to them." space will not permit us to indicate all the points of this most curious of historical parallels, but there is one point we cannot pass. It is the identical impulse with which these two strangely made up men blunder, each in his course of opposition to popular opinion, upon some happy thought, some act of such unqualified honesty and splendid moral elevation that it compels public approval. Mr. Green recently had this fortune in his course with regard to the City Record, and now Mr. Bergh has had an equivalent success in his assault on a cider mill. It was not a windmill mind you. It was a treadmill-and a poor old dog was broken on it. Recorder Hackett swore as a witness in this famous case that he had the personal acquaintance of four hundred dogs and he was satisfied, from the knowledge thus acquired, that that poor old dog must be tired "in the legs;" and Mayor Hall, who had observed dogs less extensively, but more accurately, swore to the same effect. With such authority on his side it is no wonder the Recorder was able to compel the cider grinder to take out the dog and put in a colored man, named Washington. This is one of his least equivocal successes—one of his cappiest strokes. Now that the war is over and the voice of Wendell Phillips is heard no more in the land, we do not know who is to come to the rescue of the colored man in the mill, but we are rejoiced that there was somebody to come to the rescue of his predecessor; for, as we are not so fond of cider as some people are, we did pity that dog.

The Season of Target Excursions. We have it from a wise man of the East, a king, philosopher, preacher and poet, that "to everything there is a season and a time to every purpose under the heavens," and that "the thing that hath been it is that which shall be, and that which is done is that which shall be done," and that even the wind, which "whirleth about continually, returneth again according to his circuits." In short, there is a season for everything, and everything comes round again in its season. So with October returns the target company, with its target excursions and its reign of terror in the

With the return of the season of target excursions to the unfortunate yeomanry whose apple orchards come within short range of a target company, it may be truly said that

The melancholy days are come, The saddest of the year. The sufferings of the farmer and the horticulturist, however, from these ruthless invasions are trifles compared with the forced contributions to the target company from its immediate guild and its Assembly, Senatorial or Congressional district. The target company is a legacy which we inherit from the good old times of the volunteer foot fire department. In those haloyon days the fire company, "Big Six," for example, was not "the thing" without its warlike attachment of a target company, and the target excursion to the "Big Six" was the day for which all other

days were made. With the abolition of the old fighting volunteer fire department it was hoped by many a victim of these target excursions that they too would be gathered to their fathers. But, founded upon the rock of patriotism, they still survive and flourish, their only change being a change of base. The great newspaper offices, factories, foundries and other establishments employing large numbers of able-bodied men are now the places from which our target companies are chiefly be the arbiters in any war, and drawn. And their supplies? Of course the supplies are the main question, and de strative patriotism is at all times a costly luxury. How and where these supplies for the equipment of a target excursion are raised is as well known to the contributors as is the approach of our annual State election to the clerks in the Custom House. We will suppose, for illustration, that we have a HEBALD target company. For its proper equipment (a hundred men) large contributions are necessary. Prizes of silver-plated cake baskets, pitchers, coffee-pots, gold or silver watches and jewelry, are cash articles. The assessor takes the work in hand. He calls upon the HERALD paper merchants and type founders and ink suppliers, and so on through the whole list of our business connections, and for the honor of the establishment they all feel bound to come down handsomely. The company is happy in its presents of splendid prizes and refreshments and those greenbacks defined by Senator Schurz as "irredeemable paper money." That they are so when loaned in these cases we are inclined to believe. The company, we will suppose, returned from its festival last night, and with the absentees from the press room and from the forlorn visages of the hands present we infer that the boys have had a good time with the border ruffians of Jersey.

With all the host of candidates now in the field for the suffrages of the people our target companies and target excursions are reaping a rich harvest; and the butcher, the baker and corner grocery will bear us out in this idea. The evil "has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished." Creedmoor points out the way of relief from the present target excursion. Can we not have the advantages of Creedmoor, under some general regulations and a self-sustaining system, extended to all our young men ambitious of the distinction of sharpshooters? They may thus be made useful for war, without being in their target excursions an unwelcome tax upon their neighbors and Goths and Vandals to the surrounding country in times of peace.

THE OLD WORLD. - Under this title we group to-day a number of news letters which will, we think, repay the intelligent reader for his study. They deal with French and Spanish affairs and with the Catholic pilgrimage to a noted shrine, which seems to be not disconnected with the cause of the legitimist party. From Frankfort we learn of religious persecutions, which, unfortunately, seem to be as frequent in Germany as in other countries. Constantinople is also cluded in our review, and Chicago drawal this time as a candidate for Governor. to save fifty cents. Bergh understands it to be privileges have been granted to Americans in

Turkey. An interesting account of Loyole the founder of the Jesuits, is furnished by our correspondent from Azpeitia, the birthplace of that famous churchman and now the great foundry of the Carlists. We learn something here of the strength of Don Carlos' army_in artillery, and our English letter furnishes a fine sketch of the ancient Cathedral of Chichester.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.-The Opelika (Ala.) Times, in discussing the proposition to hold a national convention of peace and reconstruction, says that, so far as the South is concerned, "no solution emanating from the republican party will be received or acted upon, South, for the potent reason that, while playing the rôle of reconstructionists, they have ruined the South." According to this editor relief can only come "from the democratic party, and no convention, whether it be State, sectional or national, in which opposition to the republican party is not in the ascendant can accomplish any results worth the trouble of the effort." This is a thoroughly mistaken view. We do not like to admit that the South is actually ruined, or that the republican party is in all respects to blame. A good deal of misery, for instance, came from the fire on Sumter, which can scarcely be called a republican proceeding. As to the democratic party being able to help the South, this is moonshine. There is no democratic party in the North worth depending upon outsi of New York city, and in New York the eaders of the party are more interested in Mullingar and Tipperary than in the South. The democratic party may learn the wisdom that leads to victory in the next century. It shows no sign of doing so in this. The only hope of the South just now is in the repub lican party. Those who love the South and wish it well will do all in their power to compel that party to enter upon a just and brave measure of reconstruction.

THE SPANISH REMONSTRANCE TO FRANCE relative to the violation of the neutrality laws by the supply of contraband of war to the Carlists has produced an effect in Paris. President MacMahon's Ministry has given an assurance to the Madrid Cabinet that the French authorities are about to take effective measures for the stoppage of the traffic on the

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Reuben E. Fenton is at the Fifth Ave-Longfellow's crane doesn't hang so high as the

democratic goose.

Ex-Congressman Roswell Hart, of Rochester, is staying at the Gilsey House.

Major O. B. Cocks, of the British Army, is regis-

ered at the Clarendon Hotel. Count de Jarnac's mother was a Geraldine, sistes to the present Duke of Leinster.

Assistant Bishop William Pinkney, of Maryland, s sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel.
State Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Secretary Robeson arrived from aWashington yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Moreau, concerned to death in Paris, is very sick in prison, but they say he is "in no danger."

United States Army, are quartered at the Brevoor Professor Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, has apartments at the Fifth Avenue

They have found at Herculaneum the bust of a woman in solid silver. It weighs fifty-eight

pounds. Attorney General A. F. Judd, of the Sandwich islands, is among the recent arrivals at the Albe

marie flotei. Mr. Frederick A. Sawyer, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has taken up his residence at

the St. James Hotel. Chief Justice Sanford E. Church, of the Court of Appeals, arrived in this city last evening and is as the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain J. H. Selwyn, of the British Navy, is at

the Brevoort House. He will sail for England to day in the steamship City of Richmond.

The English Dialect Society has made its debut by a volume of "Reprinted Glossaries," containing north of England words, Yorkshire

provincialisms, &c.
Princess Anne Migg:siaw Woronieczky, widowof pital at Pesth, and has lately gained a livelihood in that city as a laundress.

The English literary journals are quarrelling over the new Shakespeare (Society, which, it appears, has not redeemed its promises to the ubile as to the issue of its publications.

Ex-Governor Hoffman and family reached Albany

yesterday afternoon and were cordially welcomed by numerous friends. He will remain at Congress Hall until his residence in that city is fitted for cupation.

If those letters withheld by Von Arnim contain,

as reported, Bismarck's scheme for a reorganiza tion of the government of France they are good reading; but there can then be no doubt that they are government property.

The best history of England during recent times is Molesworth's three volume "History of

England from 1830 to 1874." which John Bright says is honestly written, and would give great information to all young men, if they could be prevalled upon to read II. The Princess Czartoryska, sister of the Prince

Czartoryska, who is son-in-law of the Duke of Nemours, has reached Paris, where she will enter the Convent of the Carmelites, having been com pelled to leave a similar establishment at Posen on count of the Prussian laws.

An accomplished German has written and pub-lished a book on hotel administration, published at Zurich. Switzerland is the paradise of hotelreepers, and Herr Edward Suyer, author of the book in question, has liberally illustrated is with views of hotel construction and ground

General P. M. B. Young, member of Congress Georgia, and a member of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, visited the fortifications of New York Harbor yesterday, in com-pany with Generals W. S. Hancock, Gordon Granger and Banard, and Professor Henry, of the

Smithsonian Institution.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to
Animals has compelled the sweet cider man ip Broadway to take that dog out of that cider It was cruel to the dog, but it is all right for Sampo. Has the negro no friends in this com-

Given The Given Reims — to find quires.

Given the Meuse—to find Walter Gay. Given Turin—to find soup. Given Reims—to find quires.

Given Florence—to find Walter Gay. Given Turin—to find soup. Given Reims—to find quires.

Given the Meuse—to find the song. Given Kiel to find Hull. Given the Oder-to find the smell. Given Aix-to find the cure. Given Irun-to find steel. Given Laybach—to find lean forward Given Burst-to find the pieces.

Given Burst—to and the pieces.

We lately recorded that an English member of Parliament said there were "some Irish chaps in the House of Commons of whom the larger number these Irish chaps, it seems, immediately "sent a iriend" to the member, and the consequence is the

ELSHAM HALL, Lincolnshire, Sept. 14, 1974.

SIR—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. and to state that I did make use of the expressions to which you refer, and as the request of your friend, the gallant member for Wexford I hereby withdraw them. I remain, sir, tour opedient servant.

J. D. ASTLEEZ.